

MEXICO DIRECTORY.

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Publisher DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. Job
work of all kinds, executed on short
notice with neatness and dispatch.

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Ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Boots & Shoes, Oil Cloths, etc. 34

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Keeps the largest and best assortment
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Satisfaction given as to quality and
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Office over Gait & Castle's. Orders
left on SLATE will receive prompt at
tention. Sleeps in office. 36

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A. M., and 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. All
calls will receive prompt attention.

G. A. PENFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cutters, Sleighs, &c., and first-class
Covered or Open Brewster Buggies, or
Road Wagons. Repairing done on
the shortest notice. 48

B. S. STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Hardware, Stoves, Tin, Cop
per and sheet-iron ware. Agents for
Oliver's Patent Chilled and Lawrence
& Chapin's Diamond Iron Plows.
Main street, Mexico, N. Y. 741

H. H. DOBSON,
DENTIST.
Nitrous oxide or laughing gas, for ex
tracting teeth without pain, always on
hand. All work warranted at the low
est living prices. Office over H. C.
Peck's store, Mexico, N. Y. 34

MANUAL ALPHABET AND CALL
ING CARDS COMBINED

We have on hand for Deaf-mutes or
others so desiring, calling cards of any
size or quality, having on the reverse
side the Manual Alphabet, which many
people would be pleased to learn.

PRICE LIST.
25 Cards, with name, 25 cents.
50 " " " 50 " "
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EMANUEL SOUWEINE,
Designer and Engraver on wood,
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CINCINNATI, O.
Makos a specialty of the Deaf-Mute Al
phabet, Monograms, Signatures, etc. etc.

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NAL—Only \$1.50 a year.

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VIII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

NUMBER 7.

POETRY.

Opportunity.

BY JOEL BENTON.

How brightly on the morn it lies!—
Purple monarch in disguise—
Hail him, crown him; if you wait,
'Twill forever be too late.

Youth, by May's enchantment led,
Dreams of rozier days ahead;
But only he who fronts the hour
Carves the spiral path to power.

Maiden with the pretty face!
All the world admires your grace,
Form, and sweetness, Bright Blue-Eyes!
Put no trust in "by and bye."

When the silver summons calls,
Stoutly speaks 'tis Fate befalls;
One moment turns the golden door,
And then it shuts forevermore!

[Scribner.

THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY CHILDREN UN
DER ONE ROOF—WHO SUPERINTENDS
THEM AND HOW THEY ARE MANAGED, FED,
AND TAUGHT.

[From the Ohio Legal Record, Jan. 3, 1879.]

That Ohio has the largest building
in America devoted to the education
of the deaf and dumb, and that it is
the most elegant and complete in all
its appointments, are facts that are
not generally known; and the further
fact that no other building on this
continent shelters so many children,
is one that has not been duly appre
ciated during the discussions concern
ing its management. The considera
tion of these facts, together with the
additional ones—that there has been
no cases of fatal sickness in the in
stitution within two years, and but two
within seven years; that although
small-pox, scarlatina and all other
dread diseases have made their ap
pearance there at frequent intervals,
in no instance have the efforts to
isolate them failed; that though deaf
and dumb children and young men
and women have the same impulses
and passions as others, yet no great
scandal has ever marred the institu
tion's record; and finally the fact
that the four hundred and odd chil
dren there gathered together are as
chock full of vitality, as running over
with animal life, as bright and joyous
as any other congregation of children
in the land, no matter how circum
stanced, we repeat, if all these facts
are considered together, criticism is
completely disarmed. No poor girl
has ever been sent home from this
great boarding school to hide her
shame; no charge of cruelty has ever
been fastened upon its management;
pale, homesick children are not seen
within its precincts; and these are
facts that we like to publish for the
reason that the solicitude of parents
for the afflicted of their flocks is of
that tender nature which makes the
sending of them away from home to
be cared for only by strangers, a step
to be taken only with many misgivings.
There may be boarding schools in the
country that can show a record like
this, but we have no knowledge of any
such.

The purpose of this article is to
give such facts as will give some idea
of the social and financial economy of
the institution.

THE BUILDING

Was erected at a cost of \$650,000. It
is built of brick, and trimmed with
stone. The roofing is of slate, the
cornice of galvanized iron, and the
balconies, pillars, railing, and floor of
iron. The number of bricks required
was 8,000,000; the roof cornice is
3,800 feet in length (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a
mile); the gas pipe measures two
miles; the interior walls and ceilings
have a surface of twelve acres, and
the floors a surface of four acres. The
windows number 800. The front build
ing, 270 feet in length, is surmounted
by seven towers, the central one being
115 feet high, the two at its side 105
feet, and the four at the corners 97
feet. The center tower has been fin
ished to the top, and from it visitors
have a fine view of the city. This
front building is divided by a hall ten
feet wide, running its entire length,
upon every story, each story above the
basement being fifteen feet high. The
use of this main building is for offices,
library, museum, hospitals, parlors,
sewing and store-rooms, and cham
bers occupied by teachers, officers,
and employees. Attached to the front
building are three wings, running
north. The central wing, 145 by 40
feet, is occupied by the kitchen and
adjacent store-rooms, the dining-room,
and a chapel 23 feet in height. The
two exterior wings extend north 115
feet, affording a hall the entire length,
and adjacent rooms for baggage, cloth
ing, washing, bathing, and water-clo
sets. Attached to these exterior wings,
and extending at right angles to them
110 feet east and west, are two wings,
40 feet wide, called the boys' and girls'
play-room. The first story is used as a
play-room. The second is the sitting

or study-room, and is used out of
school and work hours. The two up
per stories are dormitories. Fine pro
vision is made for light and air. These
side wings return by corridors to the
central wing, which continues
by the bakery and store-rooms in the
basement, and by corridors in every
story, to the school building in the
rear. This building is 115 by 55 feet.
It is three stories high, and contains
twenty-three school-rooms. Still fur
ther to the rear is a building 100 feet
square, from the corner of which rises
the ventilating shaft, 115 feet high.
This building contains the boilers, en
gines, and pumps used for heating
the main building, and supplying ev
ery part with water. The second story
is occupied by the machinery and
appliances of the laundry.

EMPLOYEES.

There are near seventy persons em
ployed in various capacities about the
institute, at salaries ranging from \$15
to \$100 a month, in addition to board.
The following is a complete list of
these employees, together with their
pay. Those who live in the institu
tion—board and lodge there—are mark
ed and board. The pay of all the high
er salaried employees, with the excep
tion of the superintendent, was re
duced a year ago from ten to twenty
per cent. A like reduction might be
made again this winter without detri
ment to the service. Of course to
live in the institution is a privilege
that is worth at least half a month's
salary—particularly if one has a few
children. Those now living in the in
stitution are without children, with
the exceptions of the Superintendent
and Steward. The Superintendent has
a wife and four children, and the Ste
ward is a widower with five children.

The following is the list:

Gilbert O. Pay, superintendent, \$1,200 a year and board.
Charles S. Sperry, instructor, \$1,200 a year.
Robert Patterson, instructor, \$1,200 a year.
John D. H. Stewart, instructor, \$1,080 a year.
Louisa K. Thompson, instructor, \$450 a year and board.
Sarah Noyes, instructor, \$450 a year and board.
Lucy E. Brown, instructor, \$450 a year and board.
Phineas M. Park, instructor, \$900 a year.
Matthew G. Rafterton, instructor, \$900 a year.
George W. Hale, instructor, \$900 a year.
James M. Park, instructor, \$900 a year.
Augustus B. Greener, instructor, \$900 a year.
Cassius H. Smith, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Mary C. Dierce, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Ruth E. Hare, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Kate Millikan, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Sarah F. Perry, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
M. Annie Byers, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Harriet W. Ware, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Carrie M. Feasley, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Mary Straw, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Albina B. Jones, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
Jennie A. Shrom, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
G. E. Wooster, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
F. L. Howells, instructor, \$900 a year and board.
R. C. Coleman, physician, \$900 a year.
H. C. Miller, steward, \$600 a year and board.
Charlotte A. Babbitt, matron, \$400 a year and board.
Mary Syler, assistant matron, \$900 a year and board.
Helen A. Rose, assistant matron, \$900 a year and board.
Farley P. Pratt, master of shoe shop, \$680 a year and board.
Mary A. Kidder, housekeeper, \$95 per month and board.
Mary J. Fay, clerk, \$90 per month and board.
Briant W. Filler, care of little boys, \$20 per month and board.
Sophie Jackson, visitors' attendant, \$15 per month and board.
Lewis W. Plonkin, supervisor, \$35 per month and board.
William A. Schart, engineer, \$83 per month.
Peter Richards, assistant engineer, \$35 per month and board.
Patrick Glenn, assistant engineer, \$35 per month and board.
Robert Howell, baker, \$45 per month and board.
Lizzie Merkle, baker, \$12 per month and board.
John W. Keen, carpenter, \$40 per month and board.
William Loos, carpenter, \$40 per month and board.
Charles L. Williams, attendant, \$30 per month and board.
David F. Saum, attendant, \$25 per month and board.
Michael Connors, attendant, \$25 per month and board.
David L. Williams, kitchen man, \$25 per month and board.
John Tait, laundry man, \$30 per month and board.
Pat Lawler, night watch, \$20 per month and board.
Jacob Lang, night watch, \$45 per month.
Jennie Davis, shop watch, \$15 per month.
William Evans, laborer, \$20 per month and board.
Belinda Magginnis, dressmaker, \$16 per month and board.
Sarah B. Williamson, dressmaker, \$11 per month and board.
Mary High, nurse, \$15 per month and board.
Jennie Warner, nurse, \$15 per month and board.
Kate Sullivan, cook, \$15 per month and board.
Mary Ryan, cook, \$15 per month and board.
Mary Sullivan, washer, \$15 per month and board.
Mary E. Reynolds, washer, \$13 per month and board.
Briant Scanlon, washer, \$13 per month and board.
Hannah McNeil, ironer, \$13 per month and board.
Katie Carey, dining-room, \$11 per month and board.
Lidia Brake, dining-room, \$11 per month and board.
Lizzie Merkel, dining-room, \$11 per month and board.
Laura Wray, dining-room, \$11 per month and board.
Jennie M. Ross, hall work, \$12 per month and board.
Anna Drake, hall work, \$12 per month and board.
Mary Ann Gillivan, hall work, \$12 per month and board.
Mary Humphrey, chamber work, \$11 per month and board.
Fannie Linger, chamber work, \$11 per month and board.

Amelia Weller, chamber work, \$11 per month and board.
Lena Williams, chamber work, \$11 per month and board.

THE CHILDREN.

There are 190 girls in the institu
tion now and 240 boys. They are
from all classes of society, but ming
le in the most democratic way. All
receive the same care and the same
instruction. All who are physically
able are required to work two and a
half hours each day, and to give five
hours to their studies. The remain
ing hours of the day are their own for
play, the same as with children at
home. The work of the house, sweep
ing, dusting, cleaning, chamber work,
dish-washing, etc., absorbs the bulk of
the labor, still there are about 90 who
find work in the State bindery and as
many more in the printing-office and
shoe shop. For this work no pay is
given except for such as is done on
Saturday afternoons—a legal holiday
that they may improve industriously
for the replenishment of their pocket
books. Many of them are good, first
class hands at what they do, and work
with a vigor that plainly tells that
they all work by the piece. Saturday
afternoon last there were forty-eight
persons at work in the bindery, two
thirds of whom were girls. Out of
the forty-eight, nine could speak, and
nine others were mutes who had left
school, and worked regularly as did
any other journeymen. The remain
ing thirty were the boys and girls of
the institute; and this is about the
proportion in which the work of the
bindery is done. The amount of work
turned out at the State bindery is sim
ply tremendous. Ten years ago the
State did but a mere fraction of the
printing and binding that it now does.
The expenses in this direction could
be cut down fifty per cent. without dis
advantage in any way. The deaf and
dumb girls in the bindery are chiefly
employed in stitching and folding,
while the boys have a rather wider
field. The State pays them 33 cents
per thousand for folding, and the same
for stitching. They make about one
dollar a day. The boys make a little
more. Their Saturday afternoon ear
nings range all the way from 15 cents
to 75 cents each. As stated, they get no
pay for the balance of the week.

THE SALARIED PERSONS

of the State bindery, and their pay, is
as follows:
Capt. M. C. Lilly, superintendent, \$150 per month.
George C. Shunly, general worker, \$100 per month.
John A. Reed, finisher, \$90 per month.
Joseph Brown, ruler, \$84 per month.
T. M. Lilly, letterer and forwarder, \$78 per month.
John A. Lynn, forwarder, \$52 per month.
Charles Rankin, works the presses, \$39 per month.
Drayman, \$32 per month.
Waldman, \$30 per month.

These figures would split like a pine
board, pretty near the middle, with
out doing injustice to any one and
with a decided advantage to the pub
lic fund.

THE STATE FURNISHES

the children of the institute only with
their board and their instruction. Of
course if children are destitute they
are supplied with clothes and books, but
the cost is charged up to the county to
which they came from and collected.
They arrive at the institute in all sorts
of conditions, and continue well or
poorly clad in accordance with the cir
cumstances of their parents, the same
as at the public school. But so far as
cleanliness and personal care is con
cerned they fare alike. There are
forty-five bath tubs in the building,
and a warm bath just at bedtime,
once a week is something that each
child gets with unvarying regularity.
The facilities for blacking their shoes,
brushing their clothes, and combing
their heads are all that could be de
sired. They are particularly

WELL FED,

and feel their feed like pigs in a fresh
clover lot. For breakfast they get
coffee every day, with cold meat, sau
sage or beefsteak, bread and butter,
syrup, fried or baked potatoes, and
twice a week hash.

For dinner they have potatoes in
some shape every day. On Mondays
corn-beef, cabbage and other vegeta
bles; Tuesdays roast beef and baked
potatoes; Wednesdays pork and beans;
Thursdays, soup; Fridays, fish; Sat
urdays, steak, and Sundays, cold roast.
Vegetables every day in their season.
Pie three days in the week, and pud
ding every day.

They give them lighter suppers.
On Mondays, hot biscuit and syrup.
Tuesdays, cookies; Wednesdays, sheet
ginger bread; Thursdays, apples, Fri
days corn bread and milk; Saturdays,
ginger cake; Sundays, crackers, dried
fruit and cheese. Bread and butter
goes along with all the suppers. Each
day twenty tables have milk—giving a
milk ration all round about twice a
week.

SUPPLIES.

About 300 gallons of milk a week
are used. This is bought entirely of
W. C. Lawson, of North Columbus, at
eleven cents a gallon. The officers
claim that Mr. Lawson is doing the
square thing—furnishing an excellent

article, and with unfailing regularity.
His contract forbids the feeding of
brewers grains, starch factory slops, and
all such deleterious substances. He
feeds only bran, corn meal, hay,
fodder, and the like. Four years ago
the institution paid 22 cents per gal
lon for its milk. The present is an
unprecedented low contract.

About ten barrels a week of green
apples are used. A No. 1 apples
have been secured, so far, at from
\$1.40 to \$1.55 per barrel. They are
bought just as opportunity offers for
a good bargain.

But little dried fruit is used. The
store-room now contains a small stock
of peaches that were bought at 5 cents
per pound, and some apples that cost
three and a quarter cents.

About 10,000 pounds of beef a month
are used. This is bought exclusively
of George Galloway, at nine and a half
cents per pound for steak and roast,
and six cents for soup beef. Pork
cutlets and sausage cost 6 cents per
pound; pork roasts 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; mutton
10 cents, and corned beef 8 cents.

The fish are bought of M. Joyce at
6 cents for lake pickerel and white
fish, and the same for Newfoundland
cod. Two hundred and fifty pounds
are required for a Friday's dinner. A
good

PAIR OF SCALES.

are kept in the store-room, and every
thing weighed there, and it is by these
weights that everything is paid for.

About 65 barrels of flour per month
are used, which is bought of Wm. Mon
openy, S. S. Rickley, and Heffner & Co.,
at \$4.60 to \$4.80 per barrel. One lot
of Marfield & Massey's new process
flour was bought, but did not give
good satisfaction.

The groceries are bought of Eberly
& Co., J. & G. Butler, Stevens, Wood
& Thacker, of Columbus, and J. C.
Hopple & Co., of Cincinnati.

Granulated and C. Coffee are the
sugars used. The former costs from
9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and the lat
ter a cent less. New Orleans molas
ses is used in the baking, and com
mon syrups on the table. Forty cents
per gallon is paid for the former, and
fifty for the latter.

About 75 pounds of butter per day
is used. This is supplied by Osborn,
of No. 76 North High street, at from
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents per pound. Only a
first-class article can be used. The
sense of smell and taste in the deaf
and dumb children are said to be
frightfully delicate when it comes to
butter.

Twenty-five thousand bushels of
coal are used in the course of a year.
The nut coal is being bought of Long
street, at \$1.35, and the lump coal of
Kinkade & Mitchell, at \$1.70 per ton
delivered. Only a No. 1 article is ac
cepted.

Advantage was taken of the late
cold spell and 800 tons of Alum Creek
ice was stored away at a total cost of
only 95 cents per ton.

For supplies bills are rendered as
the goods are delivered, and these are
filed away and not paid until after
they have been duly examined and
passed upon by the board of trustees,
who meet regularly at the middle of
every month.

D. & D. Institute to Isaac Ehery & Co., Dr.
1 bag coffee, 134 pounds, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. \$20 77
Roasting the same, " " " 10 10
10 boxes of family soap, 6 cents per pound, \$24 00
The coffee was supposed to be the best Rio
Green leaves are used and cost 45 to 55 cents.

THIRTY-EIGHT TABLES

Are spread—32 for the children and
six for the "family." The family now
consists of 64 persons. The 35 ta
bles for the children are arranged in
one spacious dining-room and will
each seat comfortably 14 persons. The
boys are ranged facing the girls at the
table as a restraining influence upon
both sexes—to put them upon their
good manners. On the same floor is
a small dining-room where the super
intendent, steward, their families, the
matrons, instructors, and so on eat;
and in the basement another with two
tables for the cooks, their assistants
and others. All three of these dining
rooms are supplied from the same
general stock, but the coffee and tea
are stronger in the two smaller ones,
and the more toothsome articles of
diet revolve oftener there than in the
larger one.

THE BAKING

is all done in the institution by Robt.
Howell, who has done the work, with
only incidental assistance, for twenty
years. He has a complete outfit—lat
est improved revolving oven etc.—and
knows how to use it. He makes good
bread.

THE GAS

for the institution is supplied from the
State works in the penitentiary and is
a satisfactory article. The claim is
made that it costs but 37 cents per
1,000 feet. The institution formerly
paid the Columbus gas company \$250
per 1,000 feet and used something
over a million feet a year.

THE WATER SUPPLY

is derived from a well sunk in the en
gine house, and which is but ten feet
deep. So great is the flow of water
into this shallow well that two steam

pumps are not sufficient to pump it
dry. The water has been tested for
deleterious substances, and has been
pronounced to be good and pure. A
12x24 inch engine supplies all the
power for the institution, including
the pumping of the water supply into
three large iron tanks placed in the at
tic of the main building, holding 280
bbls., from which it is drawn as re
quired.

THE KITCHEN.

for the supply of this family of five
hundred persons is not the imposing
institution that it might reasonably be
expected to be. The room is but
about 40x50, and the apparatus for
cooking, stewing, boiling, and so on,
makes but an insignificant showing.
Two common medium-sized ranges
stand in one corner, where they have
done duty since the building was erect
ed; and then a steam table about 2x5
feet, a couple of copper kettles for tea
and coffee, and an iron pot for meat,
complete the outfit. Two women with
these appliances do the cooking, and
do it well, for the 500 persons. The
pupils, of course, render incidental as
sistance in and about the kitchen, and
do the greater part of the work in the
dining-rooms.

The superintendent, the steward,
matrons, and others of the officers are
regularly in the dining-room of the
pupils to repress boisterousness or
undue jocularity. Of course, as the
paupers are like well-fed colts, consid
erable repressive force has to be used,
or made apparent, to keep them with
in the bounds.

THE HOUSE-KEEPER

has her retail grocery, from which the
cooks' supplies are all given out sys
tematically. It seemed well stored.
Among her conveniences is a large re
frigerator, which, among other things,
contains a cask of water, through which
the supply pipe for the drinking wa
ter of the institution passes in coils, for
the proper regulation of its tempera
ture. The house-keeper draws her
supplies upon regular requisitions from

THE STEWARD,

who keeps the wholesale grocery of
the concern. The Steward is really
the big man of the concern. He de
cides all such momentous questions as
when eggs can be afforded, or apple
butter, canned peaches, pineapples,
peanuts, or when it will do to give a
candy blowout. Of course the pos
session of such great power would
make a tyrant of any man, and the
boys of the institution are uniformly
of the opinion that tyrants only are
appointed to the stewardship. The
Steward's grocery contains a very fair
supply of the substantial and a few
luxuries. A pair of Fairbanks scales
was the noticeable object in the room,
and I was assured that the weight it
registered had to rule in all transac
tions.

THE LATE FREEZE

done some damage among the multi
tudinous pipes of the institution, and to
the roofing and eaves troughs, but to
no considerable extent.

TWO FIRE ESCAPES

in the shape of outside spiral stair
ways, reaching from the ground to the
two dormitories, have recently been
erected by Royce & Pullin, of the
Franklin Machine Works, at a cost of
\$1,500. They are timely improve
ments, and are a credit to the men
who put them up. The necessity for
something of the kind should have
been recognized when the building
was erected, though it can be recorded
that a fire alarm has never originated
in the institution.

THE LAUNDRY

work of the institution is done in the
engine and boiler house by one man
and five women with the aid of three
of the ordinary rotary washing ma
chines. The pupils do a fair share of
the ironing. The drying is done in
ordinary drying room that is heated
from the furnace flue, which passes un
der it to the stack. In this boiler and
engine house may be seen a portion of
the walls of the old asylum building—the
part containing the front entrance.

THE STEAM SUPPLY

is afforded by five two-flued boilers,
32 inches by 22 feet—two of which are
always kept in reserve. The stack
from these boilers is of sheet-iron, and
is encased by one of brick, with a space
between of about four feet all round.
This is the

VENTILATION CONTRIVANCE

for the entire building, every room of
which has a flue connecting it with
this intermediate space. The suck
thus created by the heat of the iron
stack can hardly be said to be suffi
cient to carry up dogs and cats, but it
is well along in that direction, and suf
ficient to suck all the bad air from the
entire household of five hundred, and
dissipate it one hundred and fifty feet
above ground. In this same building
is an efficient instrument which is sim
ply a boiler fitted up so that clothes
containing embryotic and perfected

VERMINE

may be subjected to a bath of live

steam at a high pressure. It beats
brimstone and mercury to death. It
always has a good run at the begin
ning of sessions.

An engineer and two assistants run
the heating and power department.
Heating, cooking, and all are by steam.
Among the attachments to the institu
tion is a

CARPENTER SHOP,

in which are employed two men who
are kept busy in making the general
repairs of furniture, doors, windows
and so on. Little changes, the neces
sities of which have become apparent
during the use of the building, are
done by these men with economy and
convenience. The pupils do not work
in the carpenter shop

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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MR. AND MRS. C. CUDDEBACK'S SURPRISE.

The 24th day of January, 1879, was the occasion of no ordinary event to Mr. and Mrs. C. Cuddeback, of Lyons, N. Y. It was nothing less than a surprise for them, and was conceived by Miss Mattie Johnson, of Rochester, and Mr. Marion Cogswell, of Marion. Invitations to the party were duly filled out and sent off in all directions.

Being favored with invitations, ourself, wife, Mrs. G. J. Chandler, of this village, and Mr. Thomas Bracy, of New Haven, (the latter having, with some reluctance, joined us), left home in the forenoon of the 24th. A son (Eddie) of the editor of this paper took us to Union Square—four miles distant—with his father's horse and cutter. There we were to take a train by the Syracuse Northern Railroad for Syracuse, we preferring a four mile sleigh ride to going around by Pulaski, besides making closer connection. We left Union Square by the 12:34 P. M. train.

Arriving at the depot in Syracuse, we were met by Mr. E. P. Wood, of that city, and Miss H. A. Avery, of this place, the latter of whom was at that time visiting some of her Syracuse friends. Upon Miss Avery's invitation we accompanied her to the house of her uncle and aunt—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Avery—where we were refreshed by a rousing dinner, in which the inevitable god of the American Thanksgiving dinners—the turkey—figured largely and conspicuously.

After dinner, sumptuously served and elaborately enjoyed, our little party, being augmented by the addition of Miss Avery, boarded the 8 P. M. train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and proceeded to Lyons. The Syracuse "boys," bound for the focal point of Lyons, had preceded us by an earlier train.

We reached the Lyons depot at 10 P. M., and were met by a man who had been despatched for us with a two-horse sleigh. The four-mile ride was enjoyed immensely by all of us. The snow road was very uneven, and we were terribly shaken up, which produced a great amount of jollity. From a distance, as we approached our destination, the illumination of Mr. Cuddeback's residence was displayed in magnificent grandeur.

Some of the guests met us at the door, and, as it was swung inward, our eyes rested upon a large and happy company, which, in little knots and groups, here and there, in various parts of the first floor of the house, was inhaling solid comfort by partaking of substantial refreshments. The cordial greeting given us placed us at ease among the assembled people, and a table of rare and rich edibles soon refreshed our perishable mortalities. The table occupied by our group was honored by the presence of Mr. Cuddeback.

The night was pleasantly passed, and most happily enjoyed, in fine plays and diversified games, well adapted to the occasion.

There were present about fifty deaf-mutes and half that number of their hearing friends. Time and space do not admit of our mentioning them by their names. Among those in attendance were a number from the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. Of those from that school we simply mention the names of Mr. Sidney H. Howard, supervisor and also teacher, and Miss Mary Palmer, attendant.

The affair was ably conducted, and reflected much credit for Mr. Cogswell and Miss Johnson, who, as we have stated, were the prime movers in and directors of the surprise. Mr. Cogswell acted unstintingly in helping to make the party one of comfort and pleasure. At his own expense, he provided two teams to convey guests from and to the railroad depot, and also for the benefit of the tables furnished a large quantity of oysters.

Mr. Cuddeback was partially and Mrs. Cuddeback completely surprised. Towards evening Mr. Cuddeback, through a window, caught a glimpse of approaching vehicles of various kinds, filled with merry-making pleasure-seekers. He "smelled a mouse," and was told that it meant a surprise, but did not impart the information to his "other half." After the throng of sleigh-riders had entered the parlor, Mrs. Cuddeback was introduced to them, and was abashed at the announcement "surprise."

We would not mention any thing of a partial nature, but we cannot forbear saying that the persons present from the institution at Rochester (Western New York), conducted themselves with so much propriety, and gracefulness of manners, that they gave great credit to their course of disciplinary training, emitting volumes of praise for that institution, and also asserted the fact of their predominating intelligence.

On the morning succeeding the party several of the guests, although with somewhat shaded visions, took a look at Mr. Cuddeback's farm buildings, grain, stock, etc.

A large majority who attended the surprise departed on the first morning train. Our Mexico portion of the guests, including Miss Avery and Mr. Bracy, left by the same train for Syracuse, where the editor and Mr. Bracy bade temporary adieu to the others, and proceeded on eastward, the latter to Rome and the former to Albany. The ladies who had borne us company to Lyons, and whom we had accompanied a portion of the way homeward, excepting Miss Avery, who stopped at Syracuse to complete a visit, reached home the same day before night.

The editor of the JOURNAL arrived in Albany at 5:30 P. M., and was immediately met by Mr. J. T. Southwick, of that city, and Mr. James Lewis, of New York.

We accompanied Mr. Lewis to Troy, and attended his lecture before the Troy Deaf-Mute Club. The club is evidently in a healthy condition, and we certainly hope that it will long continue prosperous, and exert an influence over its members for good. At the conclusion of the lecture, and a short chat with some of its members, with whom we were much pleased to meet again in a body, for the first time in more than two years, Mr. Lewis and ourself returned to Albany with Mr. Southwick, and made our temporary home with him and his excellent and aged parents. The following day (Sunday) we attended a deaf-mute quarterly service in the afternoon at St. Paul's Church. The service was conducted by Mr. Lewis.

On Tuesday morning (having met with an accident, by slipping and falling upon the ice-covered pavement in Albany, and being sick besides), we cut short our visit (on business) in that city and started for home. At Rome we stopped off and stayed overnight with Mr. Evan Evans and family, where we again encountered Miss H. A. Avery, who had winged her flight thus far towards the rising sun for the purpose of accomplishing some more visits before returning to Mexico. We spent the night pleasantly, and reached home the next day at 3:30 P. M.

A day or two after getting back to our home we were taken more seriously sick, took to our bed, were under the care of a doctor for several days, and did not get to our printing-office for about ten days, when we again applied ourself to the JOURNAL. The article here presented would have appeared in our columns last week had it not been for our sickness. A word to the wise is sufficient, and apologies are seldom in order from the pen of one of the editorial profession, but we hope those interested in the Lyons deaf-mute surprise party will excuse our delaying a notice of it which should have appeared at an earlier date, as postponement was imperative under the existing circumstances.

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER ROOM.

All interested in the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, who may chance to visit the Newspaper Room of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, can see a file of our paper at that place, and all who call there will find it very interesting to examine the way of doing business by the world-known firm above mentioned, who constitute the great newspaper advertising agency of this country, and who have on file newspapers from all sections of the United States, Canada, and the old world. To those to whom it may happen to be a matter of convenience an hour or two spent at their Newspaper Room (10 Spruce street, New York), will prove to be time very profitably employed. Any newspaper publisher, or paper reader may find much to interest himself or herself in a call of that kind.

The Hemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Hemizer*.

A gentleman from New York is trying to start an articulation class in Chicago.

The deaf-mute school of Chicago has been removed to another part of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Norris, of Chicago, have a little boy nearly three months old.

HENRY A. Daugherty, a former pupil of the Kansas Institution, is at Denison, Texas.

THE INDEX recommends the Wentworth Hotel as the best stopping place for visitors to Denver, Col.

VIRGIL has been more "flush" at the Colorado Institution lately than they were in warm weather.

A writer informs us that "Joseph Wright, who was working in a Brookfield, O., coal mine, fell from a train of cars and was killed on the 6th inst."

Mrs. Carrie A. George, of Chicago, has recently made her first attempt at solving the mysteries of housekeeping. She is living at 246 West Indiana street.

THE British Deaf and Dumb Magazine for January has as its frontispiece a fine portrait of the Rev. Samuel Smith, editor of the above named monthly.

THE dispatches give the particulars of the exposure, in New York city, of a mean creature, who, for five years, has been playing deaf and dumb for charity.

ALBERT O. Bowler, of Rockland, Me., says: "I like the JOURNAL very much, and my father and mother say they read your excellent paper with much interest."

Two halls in Gorham's block, Worcester, Mass., have been engaged for the levee to be given by the Massachusetts Deaf-Mute Christian Union February 21st and 22d, 1879.

Mr. Ethelbert D. Hunter, one of the first composers of the Kentucky Deaf-Mute, has been at work for more than a year on the Prairie Farmer of Chicago. He is doing well.

Messrs. J. B. Cotton and P. A. Emery, of Chicago, visited Green Bay, Wis., on New Year's day. They report that Prof. C. L. Williams has started a day school for mutes there with 12 pupils.

THE two ubiquitous persons Milton VanDyke and W. D. Edwards are now in Chicago. The latter is a "distributor" in the Chicago Times office, while the former still plies his usual vocation.

CHARLES M. Rice, student of the National Deaf-Mute College, (79) arrived in Cincinnati Thursday evening, the 6th, on his way from home and is now the guest of Mr. Robert I. King, of Newport, Ky.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Professor Job Turner arrived all right at Montgomery, Ala., on the night of February 1st, held deaf-mute missionary services the following day, and left for Mobile February 3d.

THE Star says: "Dr. W. A. Ellis, father of Bert and Frank, two of our pupils, has in his possession the first two dollar bill ever issued, it being No. 1. He has refused \$500 for it. The first one dollar bill issued sold some time ago for \$200."

Miss C. J. Lattrell, of Cairo, Ill., spent a few months in visiting her schoolmate, Miss Hattie Robinson, of Syracuse, N. Y. She passed through Chicago on her way home, stopping a few days there to see her friends. She has removed to Paducah, Ky.

Now, as a very large majority of votes has been received for the dissolution of the Order of Elect Sards, many of the members of that society are anxious to know when the funds will be divided and returned to the contributors. Will the secretary rise and explain?

THE Board of Managers of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association are contemplating changing the place of holding the next convention of that association from New York to Buffalo. We have not as yet learned whether or not they have decided upon this question.

THE semi-centennial anniversary of the Ohio Institution is to be celebrated, says an exchange, next August, at the time of the fourth annual re-union of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association.

Prof. D. H. Carroll, of Minnesota, has charged the deaf and dumb from other States are solicited for exhibition.

JOHN Brooks, foreman of the Toronto National, is intending to visit Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit and Jackson, Mich., next summer. He will stay in Buffalo for a few days and also in Detroit for a few days. He will spend a month with his sister who resides in Jackson, Mich. When he goes home from Jackson, he will visit his oldest sister, who resides in Parkhill, Ont. He hopes that the deaf-mutes of Jackson, who know him, will be glad to learn that he is coming to see them once more.

ALBERT O. Bowler, of Rockland, Me., writes that Mr. Benjamin H. B. Alden, of Camden, Me., was married December 25th to Miss Mary C. Hanson, of Stockton, Me., formerly of Searsport, by Henry S. Staples, Esq. Mr. Alden was educated in part at the New York Institution, and also spent four years at the Hartford school. He is a man of considerable property, and in his new relations has pleasant prospects of a happy life. Miss Mary C. Hanson, was a pupil at Hartford for some years, is a very pleasant lady, and in this new relation will exhibit those graces which largely contribute to a happy married life. A bridal tour to Boston, Mass., of some days followed their marriage, and on their return they settled down to the pleasures and responsibilities of married life.

THE following was cut from the Cincinnati Commercial. This "Charles Dean" must be a brother of the William Dean, now serving out a sentence at the Cleveland Workhouse for the same offense: "Police Superintendent Wapensteen was called on yesterday by a smart-looking fellow, who represented himself as from Hoboken, N. J. He wanted the assistance of the police to bring his wife away from an 'assignment house, on Elm street, kept by a man named Brown. Colonel Wapensteen, with some doubt about the case, sent an officer for the woman, and soon confronted her with the man. She stoutly denied any marital relationship, whereupon the man desired to be left alone with her for a few minutes, stating that if he could have a private conversation with her he could certainly convince her of the error of her course. The Colonel complied, and made the time valuable by an inquiry about the man among the people of the house on Elm street. The information was such that he soon broke in upon the private conversation and searched the man, and made him confess that he had been playing the deaf and dumb game for charity. A small slate was found in one of his pockets. The man's name was Charles Dean, and he is a smart conning man. The female is supposed to be his 'woman,' with whom he had quarreled. His check in taking the course above described was remarkable. He was locked up in the Ninth Street Station."

Local Paragraphs.

Be sure to go to Mayo Hall Saturday night.

Some ice harvesting has lately been done here.

All who love dancing should remember the Valentine Ball Friday night.

Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Syracuse, conducted services at Grace Church last Sunday.

Rev. W. F. Homenway's donation is being held this (Wednesday) afternoon and evening.

Wood, logs, hay, and other commodities from off the farms have lately been arriving in town.

Miss Dr. Mary K. Hutchins, of Oswego, and formerly a resident here, was in town the first part of this week.

Miss Fannie Conklin, Luther, and George have lately been on the sick list, but we hear that all are getting better.

Merchants report their trade slightly improved, and business looking a little brighter during the past two or three weeks.

Misses Ida and Ada Gray, daughters of Rev. S. P. Gray, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church here, are visiting friends in this village.

Valentines, of various kinds, good, bad, and indifferent, are meeting with prompt sales, and will be prepared for changing ownership again on the 14th inst.

The suit of Titus Kenyon against his wife for divorce was adjourned to February 18th, instead of the 24th as we erroneously stated in our paper of last week.

George Cutler, of this village, has purchased a large farm about two miles north-west of Union Square, and intends to move on to it next spring.

Quite a number of our citizens who claim to have fast horses, and some who do not, have recently been having some very fine driving on the ice over Salmon Creek.

Howard's old-time tune of "Fish, fish" has recently been heard occasionally on our streets, and sounded not only familiar, but inspiring to some of the fish-eating people of this village.

A very fine party was given by Miss Etta Larkin to some of her young associates last Saturday night, it being the anniversary of her 14th birthday. A few happy hours were enjoyed, and Etta was the recipient of several presents.

Bad colds, and who ever heard of any but bad ones, have been very fashionable in this locality for the past two weeks, and a majority of the people have, to a greater or less extent (generally greater,) indulged in the prevailing style.

Goit & Castle, grocers, have made an assignment to H. L. Cole, of this village. The numerous friends of the firm are sorry to learn that the gentlemen of the firm were obliged to succumb to the pressure of financial embarrassment, and much sympathy is being expressed for them.

Several of our citizens attended the Jubilee at Syracuse last week. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats enjoyed the music very much, and those who were not enjoyed it as well as they could under the circumstances. We learn that hundreds of people were unable to gain admission, so great was the crowd.

We notice in looking over the Fulton correspondence of the Oswego Times that the friends of Rev. J. T. Hewitt and family, of that village, tendered them a very substantial donation last week. Mr. Hewitt was formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this village, and he and his family have many warm friends in this vicinity, who are pleased to learn that they have been so kindly and generously remembered by the people of Fulton.

Dramatic recitals and vocal music will be rendered at Mayo Hall, in this village, Saturday evening, February 15th, by Miss Lillian Chase, the gifted young Elocutionist (pupil of Anna Randall Diehl) of New York, in her popular humorous and dramatic recitals, and Miss Rose Coggeshall Bailey, the talented contralto vocalist, whose phenomenal voice is the theme of universal praise. Tickets for sale at E. L. Huntington's drug store and at the store of H. C. Peck & Son, at 20 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. A rich feast is in store for our citizens, and the small sum of money paid for admission will be well expended.

Mr. Simon Tuller, who has been quite feeble for several years past, and very low for the past few weeks, died at about twelve o'clock noon last Saturday. For several days previous to his death his friends had given up all hope of his rallying again. Mr. Tuller was in his 83d year, and we believe had lived in this town about seventy years. He was an upright man, conscientiously scrupulous in all his intercourse with his fellow men. Mr. Tuller was a faithful, exemplary member of the M. E. Church of this place, which relation he had sustained for many years, and, until broken down by ill health and the infirmities of age, occupied therein many positions of importance. He was well and favorably known throughout all this community, and was respected and highly esteemed by both old and young. A good man has been called to his heavenly home to join dear friends who preceded him in that eternal abode. Several children and a large circle of friends mourn his death. The funeral services are being held this (Wednesday) afternoon at Mr. Tuller's late residence and are being very largely attended.

High winds and more snow.

Rev. Dr. Cross has returned from Michigan.

Rev. S. P. Gray, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church here, conducts the services at the funeral of Mr. Simon Tuller.

We are indebted to Mr. George Chandler, of Cleveland, O., and formerly of this village, for a copy of the Franklin County (O.) Legal Record.

The snow plows on the Oswego and Rome Railroad met with serious difficulty in clearing the track, one or two of the locomotives became badly crippled, and no trains passed this station from Saturday night till Tuesday evening, when they were again running both ways.

VISIT TO THE ONTARIO DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

[Belleville Daily Intelligencer, Jan. 31, 1878]

In response to an invitation of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the members of the Corporation of the County of Hastings paid a visit to that Institution yesterday afternoon. They were met at the door by Dr. Palmer, and escorted to the reception-room, where, after a few hand-shakings and interchange of sentiment, and the registration of their names in the visitors' book, an inspection of the building was made, the party being conducted by Dr. Palmer, the Principal. The classrooms, dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, &c., were all visited, and the members of the Council expressed themselves highly gratified with all the appointments. They were then conducted to the chapel, where all the pupils had been assembled, who, upon the arrival of the party, rose and gave a silent but expressive greeting to their visitors. After prayer, the pupils from this County, seven in number, were brought to the front and examined in different branches by the Principal. Their ready answers showed aptness to learn, thorough training, and great proficiency. Other pupils from all the classes, from the child of 8 years, who had entered upon the first term, to the adult pupil, who had been in the Institution for four or five years, were then put through blackboard practice, and the result of their examination was of the most gratifying character. The pupils were then dismissed, and Prof. Greene gave an exhibition of Sign Language, first giving the Lord's Prayer, then the characters of Hope, and Despair, also representing the Doctor, Lawyer and Politician, and closing with the relation of a story of the Minister and Hornets' nest, which, to use a stage expression, "brought down the house."

Every one was fairly convulsed with laughter. A brief visit was then made to the workshops, and the party returned to the city highly delighted with their visit.

Anecdote of Webster.

Lawyers sometimes resort to questionable methods in order to destroy the effect which the testimony of a truthful and intelligent witness has upon a jury. Mr. Webster once tried, in an ungallant way, to break down a woman's evidence, and he met more than his match. It was in the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bogden's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court. Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly-looking woman with a keen black eye, a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand, a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster.

Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to see that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have a great weight with the court and jury. He, therefore, resolved, if possible, to break her down. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out: "We don't want to hear what you believe, we want to hear what you know!"

Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

Notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming fearful of the result, arose, apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto. Then, extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distant and loud through the crowded hall.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bogden a neat woman?"

"I cannot give you full information as to that, sir. She had one very dirty trick."

"What was that, ma'am?"

"She took snuff."

The roar in the court-house was such that the Defender of the Constitution sat down, and neither rose nor spoke again until Mrs. Greenough vacated the chair for another witness, having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown at his head by a woman.

The Capital Prescription (Favorite Remedy) can be found at any reputable druggist's, and is worth as a domestic medicine a thousand times its cost. One Dollar a bottle. See Favorite Remedy advertisement. See Dr. Kennedy's advertisement.

Some days seem to come from nearer heaven than others—filled with a sweet influence, as if they had walked reverently through holy places before they came to us.

SUNDAY READING.

To One Suffering from Deafness.

BY CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT.

"It may be that thine outward ear Is closed to earth's tumultuous din, That those blest accents full and clear May speak within."

"What though the nether springs run low Which cheered thy pilgrim path at first, The 'upper springs' perennial flow To quench thy thirst."

"If on thy Saviour rests thine eye, The loss of sense faith's gain will be; For it will draw the life, 'Twixt Him and thee."

A SHORT SERMON FOR DEAF-MUTES.

"Pray without ceasing"—Thessalonians v: 17.

By this injunction St. Paul does not mean that we must be always engaged in the act of prayer; but that we are to cultivate such a general habit of life that we can turn to prayer at any time. He intends to teach us that we must continually remember our dependence upon God, and His providence in our concerns.

There are various kinds of prayer, viz.: ejaculatory, closet, family, social, and that appropriate to the House of God. Ejaculatory prayer is that which is used without forethought. It is short and suggested by the circumstances in which we are placed at the time in which it is offered. Closet prayer is that in which we engage as individuals when we pour forth our petitions to our Creator in retirement. Family prayer is that which calls together the members of a household to bow down before the Author of all their blessings. Social prayer is that which brings together friends and neighbors for purposes of devotion. The prayer of the House of God is that in which the Almighty is addressed in a very solemn manner by those who have assembled in His earthly courts for public worship. Prayer to God should be used upon all occasions of persons assembling upon business of importance.

Let us now notice some of the objects for which we should pray for the extension of the church; the increase of the number of ministers; the wide circulation of the Bible; the cessation of all wars; but if they arise from injustice or oppression, then pray that the right may prevail; the preservation of our beloved country in the paths of rectitude; our dear families, friends and relatives; for ourselves; for the spread of everything that is good, holy, kind and gentle; pray earnestly for the diffusion of the Holy Ghost's blessed influences throughout the earth, without which no good thing can be done.

Whenever we pray, let us remember that we are addressing the great Being of infinite power and holiness; let us remember also our own unworthiness to ask anything; and then we shall be filled with gratitude to our Saviour Jesus Christ, for whose sake God hears and answers prayers.

Let us, then, come before God in prayer with humility and faith that our prayers will be answered if it is for our good, because Christ himself has said, "Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find."

Live—Let Live—Help Live.

There are three sorts of people in this world, who may be characterized by the monosyllables above. First, there are those who take for their motto, *Live*—live regardless of others—live, if others die—live, for one's self and to one's self. Such persons care for nobody but themselves; they think of nobody else. They have got on in the world, it may be, without much aid from others; and others must get on as they can, or stick by the way. It is all one to them, it is none of their business; they are not their brother's keeper. These are *un-primely* selfish men.

There is another class of men among us, whose motto is, *Live and let live*. They are glad to have their neighbors live and prosper; but it must be without their help. The first and great inquiry is, Who will show us any good? How will this affect my interest? Shall I gain anything by it? If such men can be quite sure that anything they may do for another will return ultimately to their own benefit, they will cheerfully lend a helping hand. And in some cases they will even help a friend in need, if persuaded that it will in no way operate to their disadvantage or inconvenience. Otherwise they are as deaf as dead men to all who approach them. These are simply selfish men.

There is yet a third class of men—choice spirits—whose motto is, *Live and help others to live*. They are not inattentive to their own affairs or their own interests; but they seek not their own exclusively. They are not merely willing to let others live around them, but they are willing to help others to live, and even to subject themselves to inconvenience and trouble in order to do this. And all this they will do without first stopping to ask, Shall I get my reward? If I lend a crown shall I get two in return? They are men who act either from the impulses of kind and generous dispositions, or men whose principles of action have been derived from the teachings and example of Him who "went about doing good," who sought not His own, but the things which were another's; who was never unmindful of do good and communicate as he had opportunity. These are truly benevolent men.

We now leave it to each reader to say which is the best man, and to which class he himself belongs.

RAMBLERS RAMBLINGS. NO. 2.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In my other letter I promised to give my opinion of Aroostook county, otherwise known as the garden spot of Maine.

Aroostook county has an area of nearly seven thousand square miles; or about one-fifth of the whole State, and at present contains one hundred and eighty townships. It is more than four times as large as Rhode Island; a third larger than Connecticut; three-fourths as large as Vermont; four-fifths as large as New Hampshire, and nearly as large as Massachusetts. It is situated between the forty-sixth and forty-seventh degrees of north latitude, being further south than most of the State of Michigan, the northern part of Wisconsin, and more than half the State of Minnesota. It is watered by the St. John River and smaller streams, the principal of which are the Aroostook, the Madawaska, and the Meduxnekeag. There are few elevations that can be dignified by the name of mountains, Mars Hill, near the eastern boundary, in the town of the same name, being the most elevated.

In my last article I stated that I had left my cousin at Houlton, he being called home by a letter. Leaving Houlton with my guide, we struck into the woods in the direction of the State lands that were open to settlement. It being our determination to thoroughly examine them, and see whether they were the newspapers stated that they were, we examined twenty different townships, and in most of them found that they had not been overrated. The land is of the best quality, free from stone, and heavily timbered, the principal timber being Norway pine, white pine, yellow birch, beech, cedar, and wild cherry. The cedar is abundant, and what is uncommon, is found on uplands. Here it is found intermixed with other forest growth, on high land, and in the best soil. The rock-maple is the principal tree, and affords large quantities of sugar to those disposed to make it. Of fruits, the wild prune, current, gooseberry, blue berry and blackberry, grow abundantly. There is also a high bush cranberry, that grows on bushes twelve feet high, and of which an excellent sauce is made.

The climate of Aroostook is not so severe as in some other regions in the same latitude. This is probably owing to its interior situation, and to the fact that it is not mountainous. The crops raised are wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. The grasses grow abundantly, and the county has advantages for growing all kinds of stock. These advantages, with its mineral resources—its lime, iron, gypsum, and probably coal—make the valley of the Aroostook one of the most valuable parts of our State.

Now, Mr. Editor, I often see statements in the JOURNAL of deaf-mutes going west to make themselves homes. To all such I say, come east; come to the valley of the Aroostook, where the same amount of labor will give better farms, better prices for their labor, etc.; to a place where they will not be laid up eight months out of the twelve with fever and chills; where the State will sell land at a mere nominal price—about 35 cents an acre payable in making roads. The rules for pre-empting lands are these: You go and make your selection, and the agent gives you a certificate of the same, and, on your working out the price of the land on the roads, gives you a State deed, subject to the following conditions: that you shall erect a house, and clear and seed to grass ten acres of land in four years. One hundred and sixty acres is the largest amount that can be bought from the State. The method usually employed is to go on the land in the spring, fell and pile all the trees that you can, and in the fall when it is dry burn them. The next spring seed down to grain among the stumps. Usually three crops are taken off, then the land is seeded to grass, the stumps being allowed to remain and rot, when they are pulled up and the land plowed and re-se

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

NEW YORK INSTITUTION NOTES.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The snow which fell so plentifully some weeks ago has become melancholy, rusty and forlorn in aspect, and weeping, as if in sorrow that its original purity has become soiled, stained, and spotted by contact with the world. Its whiteness has, in a measure, disappeared by the pressure of numberless feet, wheels, and sleigh-runners, which have almost incorporated it with the common earth. But it is fast escaping from these multiplied oppressions. Large and heavy drops of melted snow salute one from eaves and cornices as he walks through the streets and avenues. Sluggish streams roll lazily from the alleys and gutters and also through the street crossings, forming vast shallow lakes, variegated by glaciers and ice islands. People, as they roam about at this unpropitious time, splash the water right and left in their progress, and, unless well provided with couthouse health-preservers to shield their pedals from the unwholesome contact of muddy water, are apt to be, as the saying goes, "laid up in no time." At least experience teaches us that such is the case, and the continued illness of one of our speaking and hearing teachers, Prof. E. H. Currier, seems to warrant the fact. It is now going on three weeks since Mr. Currier was last seen among us, and during that time his friends have suffered much anxiety, fearing that his illness might terminate seriously, it being of a character sufficiently dangerous to warrant apprehension. Somehow or other, while in town on business, he contracted scarlet fever, and was immediately put under the usual treatment for that disease, with such good results that he is confidently expected that he will be able to resume his duties in a week at the most. With this single exception the inmates of this institution are enjoying the best of health, thanks to Providence and to the unremitting care taken to guard against such evils as have hitherto caused our institution so much sorrow. It will therefore be seen that there is no truth in the item which appeared in the JOURNAL some time since stating that several of the pupils were stricken down with scarlet fever.

On January 28th Mr. Fortuna, a gentleman traveling in the United States on a commission from the Government of Mexico, visited the institution, in company with his brother and another gentleman. Being shown through the class-rooms and shops, the visitors expressed their wonder at the ability manifested by the pupils in their several occupations, and made extensive visits to their note books.

There is some talk of having a pantomime here during the present month. It is to be given by the members of the High Class, and will doubtless be successful. Mr. Fox is manager.

Quite an interesting incident happened on the upper school hall a few days since. One of the teachers, having been suddenly called home on business, was told to dismiss his class as their exercise had all been finished. Having done so, he went home, but his pupils, not understanding why they were let off while their schoolmates in the other rooms continued in school, and, actuated doubtless by noble impulses, went to the other rooms and gave out that it was dinner time. It so happened that one of the teachers had a watch that had been on a spree for several days and was consequently rather "fast." Looking at his watch, he found it just 12 o'clock, and, supposing it all right, let his class off. The pupils went off right willingly, and were not to be found when the mistake was discovered. Watch tinkers are in order, and can make a fortune by coming our way.

Last Friday evening witnessed a very exciting walking match for a gold breast-pin, subscribed for by the boys. The distance was three miles, square heel and toe walking. The track was laid out in a circle around the boys' sitting-room, 22 laps making a mile. At 8:15 the contestants, C. B. Shattuck, C. Q. Mann, C. S. Doane, and J. Clark, got in line, and three minutes later started. They got away in a bunch, and kept so close together that it was impossible, for a time, to see who had the advantage. They kept on in this way for five or six laps, when it became easier to discern the better men. When the first half-mile had been covered Shattuck was leading, with Mann a good second, and pushing determinedly. At 8:27 Shattuck had completed his first mile, being three-fourths of a lap ahead of Mann, with Doane third. Shattuck continued to forge ahead, and soon increased the gap between himself and Mann, so that when he had completed his second mile, at 8:37, he was one full lap ahead of Mann, who still kept the second place. At this time Mann made a determined spurt, and seemed likely to soon close up the gap between him and Shattuck, but, having hurt his leg, was compelled to be satisfied with the second place. Shattuck rattled away with his magnificent stride and came in the winner, at 8:48, having covered the distance in 30 minutes. Mann came in second, a minute later. Doane and Clark were disqualified on the fifty-seventh lap. The time would have been much better were it not that the narrowness of one side of the room compelled the walkers to go slowly in order to avoid disqualification by pushing against opponents. Throughout the race much pleasant excitement prevailed, and did not subside for several days

after. We are likely to have a race, at an early day, to decide the championship of the institution, and may soon be able to furnish an opponent for Gerry or Woolever.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Keyes, who is also editor of the Albany Evening Express, called in to see Dr. Peet last Friday. His business engagements prevented him from remaining any length of time, and he left for town by the 3 o'clock train, on the same day.

Prof. J. H. Brown, of the Belleville Institution, arrived this afternoon. He is in good luck to have been just in time, as a heavy snow-fall has commenced, which is not likely to facilitate traveling.

F.
Washington Heights, Feb. 5, 1879.

A Deaf-Mute Stranger in Stamford, Conn.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought perhaps you would like to have me inform your readers of a mute stranger, who, New Years morning, was traveling about this vicinity, with a request that the people would aid him. He stopped at a house near here, and was found to be very smart in the composition of his writing. The people hardly believed him to be a deaf-mute. Before he left the house he wrote a few lines, and gave them to a lady, who lived there. I will give a copy of them:

"I do not anticipate that all the people will aid me, and it is an assurance of their good-will to have them treat me as kindly as they do. I am thankful for your good wishes, and hope the sunlight of prosperity will shine along your pathway, and guide you through 1879 to 1880."

I have seen his writing, which is very good, I think. He said he was a Scotchman, and wanted to go home to Scotland. He was poor, being out of work. He is an ornamental painter by trade. He was educated in Australia, in an institution under the English Government, and he came to this country in May, 1877. When he was educated in the old country he had to spell all his words, as the sign-language had not been introduced there. The people here said that he appeared to be a gentleman, and that he was very well educated. He had heard of me as a deaf-mute, and knew my real name, though he did not call at my house. I saw him as he passed, but I did not have the remotest idea that he was a mute.

The same day I had a call from a speaking gentleman, who may be known to some of your readers. His name is George Fowler. He can converse with one hand, and he said he had not been among the deaf-mutes for a year or more. He said he knew Messrs. Marshall and Leslie, and others, I think some in New York. He spoke about Dr. Gallaudet, whom he has often met. Mr. Fowler has been to South America and to California.

That deaf-mute stranger's name is A. H. McMurtre. I have lately heard that he has gone to Hartford to learn the sign-language.

I have been thinking about going to Hartford some time this month if nothing happens. I regret very much that my dear principal, Mr. Stone, and my friend, Mr. Bird, have passed away.

CONNECTICUT LADY.
Stamford, Conn., Feb. 3, 1879.

HARTFORD NEWS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Since the school term opened there have occurred at the American Asylum eight deaths. Pneumonia was most successful in reaping the harvest of mortality. The large number may cause some inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the buildings, but when you read of the increase of mortality in many places you may conclude that this is a year of much suffering.

Banks are being robbed, either by professionals or by officials; firms are failing; foreclosures are on the increase; and the death list is enlarged.

What will come next? No mortal can tell, although it has been prophesied that in 1880 half of the population of the globe will be swept away.

The furniture, etc., belonging to the late William L. Bird and his surviving widow were removed to the house of Mr. A. S. Clark by kind friends, and they will be disposed of as soon as all parties agree to it. It is contemplated Mrs. Bird, when she is able to come east, will take a look at her things, and then start for her future home in Michigan. It is hoped that she will be restored to her former health, with all the graces she possessed. Cox.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1879.

No Scarlet Fever at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—There is no truth in the item which appeared in a late issue of the JOURNAL relating to the outbreak of scarlet fever in this institution. We are all enjoying the best of health, with the exception of Mr. Currier. He, however, boards out of the institution.

T. F. Fox.
New York, Feb. 5, 1879.

[The item referred to by the above writer was inserted while we were away from home, and would not have appeared in our paper had we seen it to be from such poor authority as we had at our command at that time. We are very glad to learn that there was no outbreak of scarlet fever at the institution, and that, according to Mr. Fox's statement, the inmates are in the enjoyment of good health.—En.]

The outside world will not consent to judge us by the standard of the prayer-meeting. It is easy to rise to a high pitch of devotion in the atmosphere of a social meeting; but out in the chilling air of active life, that same thermometer is in danger of dropping to zero.

FROM ONE WHO IS A WOOD ENGRAVER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 30, 1879.
EDITOR JOURNAL:—In my assurance, the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is perfectly a solid blessing to me, and can be compared to none. It ought to be called the "Peer of Literature for the Deaf and Dumb." I intend to become a perpetual subscriber as long as my business pays. I regularly receive the JOURNAL four days from its date, but the 2d and 9th of this month's JOURNAL were received on the 18th and 22d insts. on account of the snow blockades in your State. Every mute ought to subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL at once, and they will never regret it. I wish you perpetual success in keeping the JOURNAL alive as long as you can. It gives me much delight in reading it at night, or when done engraving, and I would not part with it for a thousand dollars.

We propose to give Dr. Gallaudet and Job Turner a royal welcome on their arrival in this city. Capt. Daniel Marcy and Lieut. Joseph Lobrano, well-known New Orleans deaf-mutes, have obtained permission from the State Adjutant General to fire a salute of 100 guns in honor of the distinguished personages on their arrival at the depot, from a fine battery of artillery. Lieut. Joseph Lobrano is a fine fellow of promise, in his profession as a portrait painter in crayon, and he is said to be an expert in chess games.

The weather is very warm and clear to-day. We have had severe cold weather and the streets and roofs of houses were covered with ice and icicles from two to four inches deep on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of this month, but now we don't need overcoats to keep ourselves warm. I wish you would come and witness our next Rex's carnival, which occurs on the 25th of February. In my opinion New Orleans will be overcrowded with visitors from different parts of the United States to witness it.

The Baton Rouge, La., institution has had thirty-seven pupils since its opening on the 4th of this month. Thomas Hogarth, a Louisiana graduate, claims to be the only deaf-mute champion of America for a 100-yards foot-race in 34 seconds, and challenges any man to outrun him for \$250 a side. He is in Galveston, Tex., at foot-racing now.

Edgar H. Richards, a Philadelphia graduate, came here on the steamship Reading last December. He is a fireman and machinist. He spent Christmas in paying us a visit, and we enjoyed a lively chat together. The next day he returned to the same steamer in time for his sailing.

I would be much pleased to know the whereabouts of Jacob Long and Desmond Hall, graduates of the Ohio institution, and also the address of Mrs. Mary B. Swan, a former matron in the Ohio institution, and now living somewhere in Iowa.

My dear wife has presented me with another infant (a boy), who was born on the 22d of November last.

Capt. Daniel P. Marcy is doing well at his clerkship in a notary public and law office. He is generally liked by New Orleans natives for his cheerful disposition, intelligence, etc., etc. I would like to know what became of Wm. Totton, a graduate of the Ohio institution, who went to San Francisco, Cal., leaving his mute wife and daughter in Algiers, La., opposite this city, four years ago. She has never received a cheerful word from him since. He had better come to him Orleans and comfort his poor family, as Mrs. Totton has been working very hard for the support of her ten year old daughter during his long absence. He took to California without his family's knowledge.

Last summer quite a novelty was introduced in our metropolis. People have been complaining from time immemorial of the loquacity and verbosity of barbers, but our friend Thomas Hogarth, at 2504 Camp street, is a deaf-mute. What a boon for patrons, who can enjoy a quiet shave or shampoo. No talking while you are getting shaved; no questions about the deaths from yellow fever; no discussions as to the merits of sickness; no inquiries about the chances of candidates. Hogarth was our man outside of his qualities as a deaf and dumb barber. It must be remembered that he was the celebrated 100-yards pedestrian who could kick up the dust faster than two barbers shaving one man at a time. He got "busted out" after three weeks of keeping a shaving saloon. He thinks foot-racing would pay better than his trade as a barber. I always consider that foot-racing is a humbug. We all (mutes) must stick to our respectable trades to make our living and comfort for our wives and children, as Lawrence's, the American hero, motto was "Never give up the ship." We must struggle for our living through hard or good times at one money making trade to rest when we become old men or women.

I have a notion of traveling through this country as an engraving hawk, and also for the benefit of my health, in about two months, and will be happy to meet my old friends.

I will try to send you lots of interesting incidents among the deaf-mutes while on my way traveling through the South and far West, to carry on my engraving business for a limited season before I return to the devoted "Sunny South," as my home. My family join with me in sending respects to you, wishing you perpetual success in your enterprise. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. TUTTLE.
No. 127 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

"Young men," says the Worcester Press, "should pattern after pianos—be square, upright, grand." Which is very true indeed.

TORONTO NEWS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I beg leave to announce the following facts in your estimable paper: Mr. Andrew Clark, our "boss tailor," has returned from Ottawa, and is doing well. It is said that he is going to remain in this city for some time.

There was a good number of deaf-mutes present at the prayer-meeting on the 2d inst. to see Mr. Bridgen's interesting sermon, but, to their disappointment, he was unable to come out. We were glad to see Mr. Andrew Clark conducting the service. It was a very interesting one.

The Hasting County Council visited the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 30th inst. to witness the methods of instruction. Information has been received of the death of James Cosgrove, a tramp printer hailing from this city, by being run over by the cars near Burlington, Iowa. Deceased had been working in nearly every newspaper office from Collingwood to Memphis, Tenn., and was returning northward from the latter place when killed.

It is said that Dr. Palmer, the principal of the Belleville Institution, is coming to this city to hold a Sunday service for the deaf-mutes of this city about the middle of this month. The service will be held in the Church of the Ascension. I hope there will be a good attendance.

John McGann, son of Mr. T. B. McGann, the founder of the Belleville Institution, was in this city on the 10th inst.

A. W. Mason, our "boss artist" left this city for Harrison, Ont., for a couple of weeks.

The proposed new wing of the deaf and dumb institution, at Mile End, Montreal, will not, the authorities fear, be erected next spring, but will have to be deferred for another year on account of lack of funds.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., about 8 o'clock, at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, a light was seen in an unoccupied room on the ground floor of the building, in which some books, magazines, pamphlets, letter files, &c., were.

The watchman was promptly summoned, and it was discovered that some paper in a packing-box, near the door, and some papers, on the floor, were on fire. The origin of the fire is unknown as the door was locked, and no one was known to have been in the room since the previous Saturday.

On the 9th inst., among the baggage received by the Montreal train, was a trunk, to which was attached a basket, which emitted a peculiar smell.

On lifting the lid it was found to contain human bones. The coroner was notified, and is now engaged in making inquiries. The bones are supposed to belong to some medical student returning after the Christmas vacation, but where they were procured is a mystery. Some of the flesh still hanging to them shows that they are of some person recently deceased.

On the 19th inst. three young ladies faint at the evening service in the Metropolitan Church. The building was overheated.

Two deaf-mutes, Michael McMahon and Thomas Barlow, the former from Montreal, were charged, on Thursday, January 23d, with being vagrants. They were sent to gaol for twenty days each. Michael McMahon is well-known to the police of the city of Toronto. When he was released from the gaol in this city he fled for Hamilton, and was arrested there for the above offence. Thomas Barlow is well-known in this city, and well known to the police of this city and Hamilton.

About two weeks ago Thomas Barlow left this city for Chicago, but he never went to Chicago; he only went to Hamilton and was arrested there for vagrancy. These two deaf-mutes are said to be bad boys in every respect. Both are in the Hamilton gaol yet.

MacMahon's first arrest was published in the JOURNAL some time ago.

A young man from the country was in town, and entered a photograph gallery to have his picture taken. After seating him, the operator told him to assume a cheerful expression. "Think of something cheerful," he said; "think of your girl." A terrible scowl took possession of the young man's face, and, jumping up, he exclaimed: "Think of the deuce? She went home with another fellow last night, and she can go to thunder for all of me!" He evidently thought of her, but the pleased expression was not forthcoming.

On the 29th inst. about 9:30 o'clock, as I and my friend, Mr. McBride, and some others were proceeding homeward on the Kingston Road, a dark object, seen on the side of the road near Mr. Leslie's nursery, attracted our attention. As we neared the object loud screams were heard, and a man was seen to get up and jump over the fence into the nursery. Hastening up, we found a young lady (whose name is withheld from motives of delicacy) in a fainting condition and bleeding at the face and neck. She was assisted to a house, and restoratives were administered. On recovering a little, she stated that she had first seen the man in the neighborhood of Logan's lane, and soon perceived he was following her. Slackening her pace to allow him to pass, he got on in front, and on reaching Leslie's nursery, turned on her, caught her by the throat, and succeeded in bearing her to the ground, notwithstanding the efforts she made to resist him by struggling and beating him about the face with a ruler she had in her hand. He then dragged her into the ditch on the south side of the road, and, to prevent her screams, placed his knee on her chest and produced a knife, which he held at her throat. Our timely arrival saved the unfortunate girl's life, and defeated the vile purpose of the fiend who was

attacking her. As soon as we had conveyed the girl to the house we raised the alarm, and a scolding party was organized, but without success in catching the offender, who is apparently a stranger to the locality, and speaks with a strong German accent. The victim of the outrage is badly cut about the face and neck, and her nervous system has sustained a severe shock.

The Empress Eugenie is described as leading the quietest and most monotonous lives at Chiselhurst. She prays, she drives, she embroiders, and sometimes she plays whist in the evening; one day is almost exactly like another with her. Her food is simple, and she talks little at the table, but always looks pleasant and interested. She is still handsome, her beautiful golden hair shining royally above her plain black dress. Yours respectfully,

JOHN BROOKS.

Toronto, Can., Feb. 3, 1879.

GREAT UNFAIRNESS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I noticed in your paper of the 16th inst. the following: "A. W. Gerry, the Boston deaf-mute pedestrian, one of the competitors in the 25-mile walk for the amateur championship of America, which took place in New York city on the evening of January 7th, was, unluckily, disqualified for having broken into a run." The statement is wrong, although I am disqualified by the judges, fraudulently, and now it is imparted in the papers. Hoping to correct the above false report, I send a copy from the Boston Sunday Herald as follows: "The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, of New York, gave their second annual winter games at Gilmore's Garden on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. The incompetency of the club officials, and the manifest unfairness in handicapping strangers, have been severely condemned, even by the New York papers. Young Holt and Gerry, of Boston, having shown up well here, were given little opportunity to win. Holt being made the scratch man in the 3-mile walk. Gerry was in the 25-mile and was doing very finely, when, without being warned once, he was pulled off the track and disqualified. The Boston athletes who attended the Knickerbocker games had a bitter experience, and, in future, they will give the Knickerbockers a wide berth."

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER W. GERRY.

MINNESOTA FACTS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On the 1st inst., on Saturday morning, the legislative committee took a special train ride with the writer down to Faribault to inspect the deaf and dumb institution, and arrived at Faribault after 9 a. m. The trustees of the institution packed all the visitors in the carriages, and drove to the city, and then to the institution. We were pleased to see the boys and girls at work in their respective shops. In the cooper shop the boys were making barrels very remarkably; in the shoemakers' shop the boys did pretty well; in the tailors' shop they did ditto; in the printing-office there were four apprentices at work, but they were slow to set type. The visitors went to the new and handsome building, and inspected every room, every one of which is very nice and commodious. They went to the chapel to see the deaf-mutes' examination (a free show). It was a good show for the visitors. Then they bade the institution good-bye and started for home. They got aboard the train at 3:30 p. m. and arrived at St. Paul at 6:30 p. m. They were very much pleased with the institution. I understand that the board of trustees ask for an appropriation of \$28,000 to pay for new furniture, etc., etc., for the new main building.

James Gregg, who graduated from the Fulton institution for the deaf and dumb, a devoted pedlar, known as "Long Harry Jim," walked on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad track on the 30th of December. The train approached, and the engineer whistled several times till he was struck. His leg was broken and his head badly fractured. I heard from him two weeks ago. He said he was getting better. He was able to walk around with the help of a cane to sell his "novelty" things. It is a foolish thing for any deaf-mute to walk on the railroad.

John Smith, a graduate of the New York Institution, is at work in a pinery in the northern part of this State this winter.

The officers of the Faribault institution for deaf-mutes talk of purchasing a new, big press and a larger assortment of type if the Legislature gives them a good sum for that purpose.

To-day it is snowing. The snow is only about one-half inch in depth. We have had no sleighing since December 24th.

I was informed that Mr. Abe. Huges, of Minneapolis, who was to start for Black Hills, gave up going on account of his right hand being afflicted with an abscess. I hope he will be out before long.

A little deaf-mute pupil named C. L. Washburn unfortunately got one of his fingers badly crushed between the job press shaft and the hollow-plate last week. His father will be sworn into congress next March. ARDRE.
St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2, 1879.

A Deaf Lady's Appetite Appeased.

One of the feasts given to the Duke of Edinburgh, in India, was greatly enlivened by the blunder of a native waiter, who poured a dish of peas into the ear-trumpet which an old lady held out to him to get a reply to her question.

SOME OF THEIR CAPABILITIES.

CATAWISSA, Pa., Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Enclosed you will please find check for the JOURNAL one year. I admire your paper because it is a good one, containing good and instructive stories, and therefore every intelligent deaf-mute should have it as a family paper. Mutes, as well as those who hear and speak, can talk, write, read, and think, and, moreover, worship in church. It is a melancholy fact that there are a great many mutes in our blessed country, but I am thankful that we have good schools established for them, where they are taken good care of and as well educated as possible. I can assure you that some of them are so intelligent that they can do any thing like the speaking people, such as teaching school, clerking and book-keeping. Why do some speaking people think mutes cannot learn much? It is much better to be deaf and dumb than blind or crippled.

Prof. Turner is a man of much intellect. I am glad that he continually writes for your valuable paper, for it does us good, and gives us pleasure to read his letters. During the Centennial I had the pleasure of getting acquainted with him, and he gave us some interesting lectures at the institution in Philadelphia. He makes graceful signs.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Swartz, who subscribed for your paper, and we are intimate friends. He is a good and respectable man, and belongs to the M. E. Church. He has a brother who is a preacher at Solingrove, Pa. I belong to the same church.

NATTY.

For the Deaf-Mutes' Journal.
READ AND REFLECT.

The young mechanic of the present day should be an earnest reader. Whether learning a trade, operating a machine, or drafting designs for the builder, he should be a lover of useful books. They will make him a broader and happier man, giving him continually fresh themes for thought and meditation. Books are to the mind what food is to the body. They fill and strengthen it. They add vim, force, and vitality to its every function. Do not, then, neglect so rich a boon; read much, and read carefully.

We cannot all be rich, great, or powerful; but we can all build for ourselves inviting palaces of wisdom, where the best and noblest of every age may come through the silent, but immortal, agency of books to store our minds with the rarest samples of their genius. These choice legacies, too, will stand by us when trades, fortunes, and friends fail to comfort and satisfy our drooping spirits. Who, then, would think of living without the association of interesting books? No young man should.

The world is full of reading matter, and it is utterly impossible to read all; still every apprentice can find time enough to acquaint himself with so much as is necessary to perfect himself as a mechanic to widen him as a citizen.

Read, then, by all means; read slowly; read carefully; read with reflection; and reflect with reading.

What a store of advice is in the above sentences; what truth and what wisdom! Would that it was more closely followed; then there would be less suffering and less crime among us; there would be fewer guided saloons to tempt our young men into the ways of the transgressor. Were the manufacturers and others more alive to their own interests they would provide their factories and shops with books of standard authors, as well as those books that relate to their own trade or business.

The young man who devotes his leisure minutes to reading is seldom seen in theatres, billiard rooms, and the yielding haunts of sin; you do not find him loafing around the women and making comments on them that ought to ensure him a taste of a rawhide.

The reading apprentice is not the one who has the first notice to quit when work grows slack; he is too useful to be parted with; his employer has watched him, and seen that he is diligent and faithful to the smallest detail in the work entrusted to his care. A piece of peculiar work comes into the shop, and it is entrusted to him; his reading has told him just what is to be done to it; he is successful in his attempt to put it in order, and his employer gives him a few words of commendation; he takes a pride in his trade, and his wages are raised; a responsible post is vacant, and it is given to him; and why? Because he has devoted his leisure moments not to pleasure, but to seeking for further information in regard to his business.

RAMBLER.

DEATH OF JACOB CLOBRIDGE.

Died, at Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1879, Jacob Clobridge, one of the oldest deaf-mutes of this State.

Being a son of one of King George's Hessian troops, the old gentleman left the royal cause and east his lot with the people.

Jacob was a bachelor, living a part of his life with a mute sister, and, at her death, joined his destiny with another mute sister and her family. The sister lives at Cicero, aged between 70 and 80. Their lot has been a hard one. They were industrious, honest, and sober, but were compelled to take such compensation as they could get, which, at the best, only kept soul and body together. He has a brother, living at Watertown, by the name of John Clobridge. He is possessed of the

usual qualities, and, I believe, is over 90 years of age. A few years ago Henry Clobridge, Jacob's nephew, kept the hotel known as the Park Hotel in your village.

Peace to his ashes.

Watertown papers note death.

Cox.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Judith Rowe, of New Gloucester, Me., departed this life on the 22d of November last, at the ripe age of ninety-six years lacking one month, at the old homestead which was purchased by her father June 13th, 1777, for thirty pounds. It consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. In the good providence of God the care of the seven children of her brother, Zeblun, being mutes, devolved upon her. They feel that they owe her a debt that can never be cancelled. She was never too weary to write out with chalk, on the wide board over the fire-place, for them, upon her return from church, the morning sermon, and her memory was so retentive that very little was ever omitted. Hour after hour she would search and explain the Bible to them, and seemed the best satisfied when her labor of love was the harvest. She said: "My eyes must see of God what their ears failed to hear."

A short time before her death she was privileged to partake of the Lord's Supper at her bedside. Her pastor, Rev. Mr. Leavitt, the deacon of the church, with the family, consisting of six deaf-mutes, and others, were present. The service was very impressive. She was blind for many months, but her wonderful knowledge of the Bible enabled her to repeat chapters here and there as she felt she most needed, and so this lamp was a daily light to her feet. She always spoke a word for Jesus, and, though never idle, had spare time for devotion with any who needed prayer. She lent a great deal to the Lord, and often said she had been paid principal and interest. Her happy spirit soared gently away.

A historical fact may not be uninteresting. The maiden name of her grandmother was Sarah Ellery, daughter of Dependence Ellery, a son of William Frost, of Gloucester, Mass. Dependence's brother, Benjamin, had a grandson, William, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This lady had been a subscriber to the Christian Mirror for over fifty-six years.

SAMUEL ROWE.

For Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

OUR MOTHERS.

Mother! what a simple word; and yet how much it expresses. What love and affection there is in those simple words. Our Mother! What pride, what pleasure there is in naming it to others. And yet we know little of the debt we owe them; of the sacrifices that they have made for us, of the pains and anxieties they have undergone for us, of the love and tenderness manifested towards us, which should, and does, make the name Mother the sweetest in human language. Mothers live for their children; and yet sons, youthful and aged, know but little of the nights of sleepless and painful solicitude which their mothers have spent over their thoughtless waywardness. As the mother watches by night, or prays in the privacy of her closet, she weighs well the words that she shall address to her son in order to lead him to a manhood of honor and usefulness. She warns him with trembling, lest she say overmuch. She will not tell him of the grief and fears which beset her soul; she tries to charm him with cheerful love, while her very heart is bleeding. Oh! what a debt we owe our mothers! Let the dutiful son do his utmost to smooth her pathway; let him omit nothing that will contribute to her peace, rest, and happiness, and yet he will part from her at the tomb with the debt he owes not half discharged. No worthy and successful man ever yet knew the breadth and depth of the obligation which he is under to the mother who guided his steps at the time when his character for purity and virtue was so narrowly balanced against a course of vice and iniquity.

Edgewood, Feb. 1st, 1879.

RAMBLER.

Disadvantages in Life.

